

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

MANIPUR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR

1927-28.

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BY

A. G. McCall, I. C. S.

PRESIDENT, MANIPUR STATE DARBAR.

Impha

Printed at the State Printing Press.

1928.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State of Manipur lies between Latitude 23°50' and 25°30' North, and Longitude 93°10' and 94°30' East. The area of the State is 8,456 square miles, of which 7,350 square miles consist of hilly and mountainous country inhabited by Naga and Kuki tribes. The Manipuris or Meitheis inhabit the central valley which has an estimated area of 700 square miles. The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, was 3,84,016 of which 2,59,614 are inhabitants of Manipur valley and 1,24,402 of the Hill Tracts.

Area and Population.

2. The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 7,64,683. The State pays the Government of India an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000.

Revenue and Tribute.

3. His Highness Mahārāja Chura Chand Singh, C. B. E., was 42 years 11 months and 16 days old on March 31st 1928. His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatria, and has six wives; (1) Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri Ibemacha, (2) Chingakham Sayama Sakhi, (3) Ngangbam Preo Sakhi, (4) Chongtham Chetanamanjuri, (5) Haobam Lilabati and (6) Maisnam Subadani.

His Highness and the
Raj Family.

His Highness has three sons by the second Rani, four daughters by the first Rani, one son (adopted by the first Rani) and two daughters by the third Rani and one son by the fifth Rani. The eldest son is aged twenty years, the second seventeen years, the third fourteen years and the fourth and the fifth four years.

During the year under report, His Highness's eldest son left the Rajkumar College. Steps have been taken for his training in Imphal. Only two of His Highness's sons are now being educated at the College

4. In December 1927, His Excellency Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K. C. S. I., C. B. E., I. C. S., Governor of Assam visited the State. He was accompanied by Lady Hammond, W. H. Calvert, Esq., I. P., Private Secretary and Captain d'A. P. P. Thompson, Aide-de-camp. His Excellency stayed four days in Imphal and inspected all the local institutions. A shoot was arranged in his honour by His Highness the Maharaja at Laphupat where His Excellency enjoyed good sport, going there one evening and returning to Imphal on the following day. During the year the State was also visited by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din Ahmed, Judicial Member, Assam Executive Council, Mr. M. Little, M. L. E., Offg. Superintending Engineer, Colonel G. Hutcheson, M. B., I. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons and Mr. A. J. Hughes, C. I. E., Postmaster General, Bengal and Assam.

5. The conduct of the Hill Tribes was on the whole good and politically there is nothing to mention except that owing to the death of a carter on the Mao-Manipur road near Maram, which the medical examination showed was caused by a gunshot, the Maram group as well as the Mao group have been suspected of the perpetration of the outrage. For the safety of the road it was decided that a punitive post for six months should be put near this village, which had on several previous occasions showed refractory tendencies.

The sphere of influence of the North East India General Mission as well as that of the American Baptist Mission having been clearly defined by His Excellency the Governor of Assam, it is hoped there will be no more trouble in connection with the Kuki Christians of the South-West area. The boundaries for the former mission have been laid down to coincide with the South-West Subdivision and its work confined to administering to the Kukis and Lushais of that Subdivision. The sphere of activity of the American Mission has been extended to include the remainder of the Hill area within the State.

The Sub-Divisional Officers Messrs B. C. Gasper, L. L. Peters, and S. J. Duncan continued to hold charge of their respective Sub-Divisions Churachandpur, Ukhrul and Tamenlong, throughout the year. They were on tour for 150, 173 and 157 days respectively.

The number of permanent military outposts was the same as in the previous year i.e. one at each sub-divisional head-quarters.

6. For the disposal of interdistrict cases, the following border
 Relation with British Districts. meetings were held during the year under report:—

- (1) At Yangdung on the Manipur-Chin Hills boundary in May between the President, Manipur State Darbar (Mr. Crawford) and Assistant Superintendent, Chin Hills.
- (2) At Mao in August between the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, the Political Agent in Manipur and myself.
- (3) At Tuivelmukh in May between the Superintendent, Lushai Hills and Sub-Divisional Officer, Churachandpur.
- (4) At Henima between the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tamenlong.

7. His Highness visited Shillong in May and paid a casual visit to
 Tours Kohima in August. In January last he went to
 Calcutta for medical advice regarding his health and
 was examined by ex-ray. His Highness was on tour in the valley
 for 9 days.

Mr. Crawford was on tour for 25 days and I for 90 days. The
 most important of my tours was to and from Jiribam where I inspected
 the areas most affected by floods and considered many important
 questions regarding settlement work, education and police arrangements
 for the settlement. During this tour I also visited Silchar where I
 discussed with the Deputy Conservator of Forests many pending ques-
 tions regarding State forests.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Babu Upendra Krisna Chakravarti B. A. continued to hold charge
 of the Land Revenue Office and Settlement Work
 Charge and Tours. throughout the year. He was on tour for 116
 days. He was assisted by Nadia Singh B. A. Sub-Deputy Collector,
 who was on tour for 65 days.

2. There were four *Kanungos* and twenty eight *Amins*, as before.
 Only three *Amins* were employed in the cadastral
 Field Staff. survey of the valley and the rest in their ordinary
 duties of settlement work. In addition one temporary *Kanungo* for three
 months, and 30 *Amins* for about two and half months were employed
 in the survey. One permanent *Amin* was also employed throughout
 the year on settlement work in Jiribam.

The cadastral survey of one circle of Ahalup Pana, comprising an area of about 21 square miles, was begun in January and the field work was nearly completed at the close of the year under report.

3. No change was made in rates of assessment either in the valley or in Jiribam. During the year under report, 5,306 Assessment. bighas (1,754.04 acres) of land as against 3,971 bighas (1,312.72 acres) in the previous year, were measured in the *dariabadi* survey and 340 bighas (112.39 acres) as against 534 bighas (193.05 acres) were relinquished. The net increase in the total area of *Rayatwari* land cultivated was 3,345 bighas (1,105.78 acres). Owing to the death of some owners of maintenance land there was a reduction of 127 bighas (41.98 acres) in the special tenure land.

In Jiribam 1,114 bighas (368.26 acres) of land under regular settlement were newly assessed to revenue and 158 bighas (52.23 acres) were relinquished. The area held under one year lease was 1,906 bighas (630.08 acres) as against 1,045 bighas (345.45 acres) in the previous year. The number of settled villages was the same as in the previous year.

4. The current demand of the valley was Rs. 4,91,256 as against Rs. 4,89,790 in the previous year. The demand for Land Revenue Demand. Jiribam was Rs. 8,237 as against Rs. 7,708 in the previous year.

5. The staff of Lakpas was the same as in the previous year and, as usual, was principally engaged in Land Revenue Land Revenue Collection. collection work. Babu Chandra Nath De the Mauzadar of Jiribam continued to hold charge during the year.

The percentage of collection of the current revenue in the valley was 76.61 as against 76.58 in the previous year. The reason for the short collection is that the State suffered another unfavourable year due to a serious outbreak of small-pox in the collection season together with an irregular and unsuitable rainfall.

The total receipts from the valley were Rs. 4,42,942 as against Rs. 4,10,494 in the previous year. The arrears on the current demand of the valley at the close of the year were Rs. 1,08,008 and on the arrear demand Rs. 99,166.

A sum of Rs. 7,694 was collected by the Mauzadar Jiribam; of which Rs. 6,900 was credited within the year and Rs. 40 after the close of the year. Rs. 754 was retained by him as his commission.

A further sum of Rs. 98 on account of previous years collection was also credited during the year.

Arrears on the current demand of Jiribam amounted to Rs. 1,156 of which Rs. 723 was from areas which were affected by unusual floods, a large proportion of which, I think, may have to be remitted. There

were no arrears on account of arrear demand. The balance in the hand of the Mauzadar at the close of the year was Rs. 40.

Agricultural Loan :—Of the outstanding balance of Rs.7,545, Rs.859 was collected which was a marked advance on last year's figure of Rs.173. During the year under report a sum of Rs.223 was advanced to some Jiri settlers whose crops were destroyed by flood.

6. Remission of revenue was granted, as usual, to the old and helpless. The total remission granted in the valley during the year was Rs.32,788 of which Rs.6,871 was granted from the current revenue and Rs. 25,917 from the arrear demand.

7. Coercive Measures in force in the valley are the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of a small fine on those who fail to pay their revenue before the close of the financial year. For the arrears of 1926-27, sale cases in respect of 25,213 defaulting estates were instituted for the purpose of realising Rs.1,05,875. Of this amount Rs.52,711 were realised before the date fixed for the sale of estates, Rs.4,517 were realised by sale and Rs.12,522 were remitted as irrecoverable. This figure is included in the figure for total remission shown in para 6 above. Sale cases for the realisation of Rs.36,125 from 9,656 defaulting estates were pending at the close of the year. Altogether 15,557 sale cases were disposed of during the year. Rs.7,118 including Rs.79 from Jiribam, were realised on account of fine and credited to the head "Miscellaneous".

8. Out of 8,377 cases for disposal, 4,849 were disposed of during the year and 3,528 remained pending, as against 4,479 disposed of, out of 8,288 in the previous year.

9. The current demand was Rs. 74,788 as against Rs. 74,683 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 73,731 were collected, Rs. 815 remitted and Rs. 242 remained outstanding at the close of the year. Of this only Rs. 64 now remains outstanding and this is a sum that a chief has misappropriated, but which it is hoped to recover. The sum of Rs. 9 outstanding from the previous year was also collected during the year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

In order to standardise the principles involved in acquiring land within the State and to define the State rights in this connection, the Darbar have framed appropriate rules.

2. The force is under the command of His Highness the Maharaja. From time to time, when His Highness was ill or **Military Police.** was on tour outside the State, the command was held by his eldest brother, Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, the Judicial Member. The sanctioned strength of the force is eight Indian officers, 24 non-commissioned officers, 172 riflemen, 5 buglers and 24 bandsmen; and this was the actual strength on 31st March 1928, as against the same numbers in the previous year.

During the year under report one hundred Tower Muskets were replaced by new Magazine rifles which were purchased from the Allahabad Arsenal. Arrangements have also been made for the purchase of a further hundred rifles of the same pattern. As soon as these arrive the 75 Martini Henry rifles still held by the force will be returned.

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail, and the Revenue Office, and to preserve internal peace. It also supplies a guard of honour to His Highness the Maharaja, and escorts for him and the President of the Darbar, when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners en route from Imphal to adjacent British districts are also taken from this force.

Ningthoujam Golap Singh continued to hold charge as Subadar Major till 25th June 1927. During his absence on leave in the latter part of the year Waikhom Premananda Singh held charge.

The cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 44,938, as against Rs. 39,187 in the previous year.

Strict discipline was maintained in the force during the year. 10 men were discharged on account of ill health and three men deserted. All vacancies were filled up by new recruits.

3. Nongmaithem Tomchaoba as Police Member of the Darbar was in charge of the Civil Police till 28th June when **Civil Police.** he was relieved by His Highness the Maharaja who held charge for a short period only. During the rest of the year Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, Judicial Member held charge.

The strength of the Civil Police at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year i. e. one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, six head constables, six writer constables and 32 constables. The inspector, the sub-inspectors and the writer constables were all Manipuris. Of the head constables one was a Gurkha and the rest Manipuris. With the exception of one Gurkha and one upcountryman, all the constables were Manipuris including two Manipuri Mahomedans.

There is only one thana in the valley, situated at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction or powers. There are also four outposts, one of which is situated at Sengmai in the north of the

valley. The three others are situated on the three main roads leading into the valley, of which the one at Mao is the most important as it controls the Dimapur road. The outposts at Tairelpokpi and Palel respectively control the Cachar and Burma roads.

In the Jiribam settlement, where foreigners predominate, the **Mansadar** was authorised by the Political Agent to take any action permitted by the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Police Act V of 1861 to an Inspector of Police.

During the year under report, two sub-inspectors and one head constable were given money rewards. Two constables were dismissed. One head constable, one writer constable and one constable were punished departmentally.

The number of punishments in the previous year was five. The case pending against the inspector also ended in a conviction.

In addition to the above, one sub-inspector and three constables are attached to the Political Agency to preserve order in the British Reserve.

In the valley the number of offences recorded greatly decreased. The total number reported was 191 as against 438 in the previous year. This was principally due to the fact that in the previous year a large number of cases dealing with the illicit export of cattle were reported. The number reported during the year was only 17. There is no reason, however, to suppose that these were the only offences committed in this connection during the year. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that the trade in illicit export of cattle has not in the least diminished. That more cases have not been brought to light, can only be attributed to sheer negligence or wilful dishonesty on the part of the officers in charge of the outposts which control the two principal trade routes viz Mao-Manipur and Cachar-Manipur roads. Thefts showed a tendency to decrease. The number reported during the year was 152 as against 190 in the previous year. One case of robbery was reported in connection with which nine persons were arrested, of whom three were convicted and six acquitted. In connection with a dacoity case committed in the previous year five persons were arrested. Of these three were convicted and two acquitted. The proportion of convictions to arrest as well as to the number sent up for trial has again fallen. This is not satisfactory. The number of cattle reported as lost but not recovered, was 272 as against 191 in the previous year. There is no doubt that the majority of these were stolen. The high value percentage of stolen property recovered as shown in Appendix VI is due to the complete recovery in about five cases of large losses.

In Jiribam eight thefts were committed. The total number of offences reported was 14 as against four in the previous year. With the increase of population in Jiribam, it is only natural that offences will increase.

In the hills the total number of offences reported was 118 as against 100 in the previous year. The number of thefts recorded was 27 as against 18 in the previous year. Of these twenty were in the Sadar

and seven in the North-East area. One case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was reported from the North-East area. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. There was a great reduction in the number of offences recorded under the head "contempts of the lawful authority of the public servants" the figure for the year being only 17 as against 37 in the previous year.

The ratio of the police including choukidars to the population of the valley was 1 : 1034.

The cost of the force during the year was Rs. 19,600 as against Rs. 18,582 in the previous year.

4. The number of choukidars was 201 as against 204 in the Village Police. previous year.

5. There is no special police force in the hill areas. Lambus carry out the duties both of police and of messengers of the State. Some of them are also employed as interpreters. The staff consisted of one *Lamsubadar*, four head interpreter and 51 *lambus*. The *Lamsubadar* and five *lambus* are Manipuris and the rest are hillmen.

6. There was no change in the number or constitution of the courts either in the valley or in the hills. The Chera Criminal and Civil Justice. and Sadar Panchayet courts have six Members each and the Rural Panchayet five Members. They sit as a bench to hear cases which are decided by the verdict of the majority. They try civil cases in which all the parties are Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayets have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment. Appeals from these courts lie to the Cherap, which also hears original civil and criminal cases which are beyond the power of the subordinate courts.

As regards the hills, the President has powers equivalent to those of a district magistrate and Sub-Divisional Officers have powers equivalent to those of sub-divisional magistrates who are also magistrates of the first class under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code 1898.

In the year under report with a view to accelerating the disposal of work in the Sadar Hill court arrangements were completed for the deputation of Sub-Divisional Officers to Imphal in rotation each alternate month.

It is hoped by this arrangement that the President will be able to devote more attention to his work in connection with the ever increasing demands of the valley interests.

Appeals in civil and criminal cases against the order of a sub-divisional Officer, when admissible, lie to the President. Appeals against

the order of the President in criminal cases, when admissible, lie to the Political Agent. There is no appeal against the order of the President in civil cases.

The Darbar is the highest original and appellate Civil and Criminal Court for all cases in which the Manipuri population alone is concerned. There is no appeal from its decisions, but His Highness, subject to approval of the Political Agent, may remit punishments and revise decisions.

During the year the Sadar Panchayet, the Rural Panchayets, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively disposed of 120, 592, 415 and 58 accused persons out of 122, 643, 423 and 62 persons brought before them.

As appellate courts, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 39 and 56 criminal appeal petitions, of which 39 and 54 were disposed of. 23 petitions were preferred to His Highness against the order of the Darbar. Of these 17 were disposed of.

3,087 original civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayet courts, of which 111 were on account of landed property, as against 181 in the previous year, and 1,707 were money suits, as against 1,581 in the previous year. 49 original civil suits, as against 53 in the previous year, were filed in the court of the Darbar, being suits in which the relations or servants of His Highness the Maharaja or servants of the Royal family were concerned. Of these, three were on account of landed property, and 20 were on account of money transactions. Out of 3,388 suits for disposal by the Darbar, Cherap and Panchayet courts, 3,214 were disposed of during the year. The majority of civil cases concerning land are disposed of in the Land Revenue court by the Officer in charge of the Land Revenue Office, from whose decisions appeal lies to the President, and from him to His Highness.

The total value of suits of all kinds instituted in valley courts was Rs. 1,76,783 as against Rs. 1,78,995 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was one month and 12 days. 649 applications referring to execution of decrees for a sum of Rs. 1,05,760 were received by these courts and 716 referring to a sum of Rs. 96,648 were disposed of.

Of the 291 appeals before the Darbar 271 were disposed of. The Cherap had in their file 273 appeal suits of which 268 were disposed of.

The Wangjing Panchayet was even more dilatory than in the previous year, in the disposal of cases. The average duration of a case in this court during the year was four months and 8 days. The average duration of a case in the Mahomedan Panchayet was 2 months and 12 days. The progress of work in all other courts was satisfactory.

During the year His Highness the Maharaja had, for consideration, 94 appeal petitions against the order of the Darbar, of which 156 were disposed of.

In the Hill courts, 278 accused persons were brought to trial and 260 were disposed of. 28 suits for landed property, 754 for money and 634 suits for other rights, of a total value of Rs. 98,044 were filed, as against 1,732 original suits, valued at Rs. 1,38,889 in the previous year.

In the Hill court of the President, Manipur State Darbar, one criminal appeal petition was filed and disposed of. There were nine civil appeals all of which were decided. The apparent delay in disposal is unreal in so far as that appeals necessitating local enquiries cause a disproportionate delay.

7. There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the
Extradition. State and the neighbouring districts.

8. During the year under report His Highness the Maharaja took
Prison. over the charge of the Jail Department. From time to time he was assisted by his eldest brother Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, Judicial Member of the Darbar. There is only one prison in the State, namely that at Imphal. This had during the year an average daily population of 147.26 as against 137.38 in the previous year. The average daily number of sick was 8.16 as against 15.63 in the previous year. One inmate died during the year and seven prisoners escaped. Four prisoners were recaptured.

On 31st March 1928 there were 126 male convicts, one female convict, 20 male under trial prisoners, one female under trial prisoner, one male civil prisoner and one male lunatic in the Jail. Of the 150 inmates, 128 were Manipuris, 14 hill-men, six male and one female, foreigners, and one a hill-woman.

As in the previous year, convict prisoners were employed on State and Town Fund Works, for which payment was made according to work done. Labour was also supplied for certain works at the rate of three annas per head per day. Labour for certain works in the palace was free.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 2,006 was credited on account of manufactured articles and garden produce. Rs. 2,014 was expended on raw materials, and Rs. 2,908 was credited on account of extramural Jail labour.

9. 4,194 documents were registered in the valley in the year under
Registration report, as against 3,954 in the previous year. In addition 371 documents, as against 290 in the previous year, were registered by the Mauzadar of Jiribam. In the Sadar Hill court 55 documents presented by hill-men were also registered.

10. There is no municipality. All municipal work in the British
Municipal Administration. Reserve is carried on by the Political Agent and a Committee of five Members nominated by him.

The maintenance charges are provided for by a State grant of Rs. 4,000 and the revenue from various taxes incident on residents in the British Reserve. The Committee also undertakes conservancy and other duties in the town outside the British Reserve, the cost being borne by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total rainfall of the year was below normal. The cultivation of rice in the main valley suffered generally from irregularity of rainfall during the early part of the cultivation season and specially from shortage of rain in August. The comparative dry weather of October and November also affected the outturn of rice. In some parts of Jiribam, the rice crop was wholly or partially destroyed by floods caused by excessive rain. The rice crop in the valley may be reckoned as a 10 annas crop. The area under rice cultivation in the valley was 5,37,452 bighas or 1,77,670 acres.

Weather and Crops.

In addition to rice, which is the staple crop of Manipur, sugarcane, peas, tobacco, wheat, several kinds of pulses, mustard, potatoes and chillies are grown in the valley. The outturn of sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, mustard and chillies was fair. All other crops were bad.

The rice crop in hill tracts was generally good except in some villages in the North-East area where wet-rice cultivation near the banks of large streams suffered from floods caused by excessive rainfall in August. Jhum cultivation was also generally good with the exception of a block of eighteen villages in the South-West area where some hardship was caused by the destruction of crops by rats and to a lesser extent by wild pigs. However, the hardship was not such as to require any special relief measure. A few villages in the North-West area also suffered from inroads of rats; but the damage done to crops was not very much. The millet crop in the Sadar Hill area was very good. The millet, Indian corn and cotton crops in the North-East area were normal. ✓ Some Kukis have started wet-rice cultivation in the Lewapokpi valley in the North-West area where there is ample field for such cultivation. It is only hoped that they will stick to it. ✓

During the year under report practically nothing was done towards the destruction of water hyacinth or to prevent its further growth. The Darbar's order requiring every village to destroy the weed within its own boundary was totally ignored. It is true that the villagers' labour in this connection in previous years was not attended with any appreciable results. But this was chiefly due to the fact that uprooted hyacinth was not effectively killed. In the absence of any other known method

by which the pest can be brought under control, the only one available should not have been given up without a fair trial being given to it.

2. The average price of unskilled day labour in the valley is six annas a day, and in the hills forced labour is paid for at the rate of four annas.

Wages and Labour.

3. The price of rice was normal. This was the desired effect of the general export of rice being prohibited, rice having only been exported for use in Kohima and in other very special cases. The price of food grains other than rice, although less than in the previous year, was still very high.

Price of Food Grains

4. The main trade in Manipur is that in rice. During the year only 47,499 maunds were exported which were mostly for Kohima Civil Station, some units of the Assam Rifles and some areas in Sibsagar where scarcity of rice was felt.

Trade and Manufacture.

Manipuri cloth continued to be exported in large quantities. The cloth is in great demand in various parts of India.

5. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. The forests in Jiribam and in the drainage area of the Barak continued to be managed by Cachar authorities and were worked more or less in conformity with the working plan introduced in the Cachar division. This has already produced good results as is shown by the large increase in the Manipur State's share of receipts from these forests. During the year blasting operations were carried on to remove some rock from the bed of the Irang which had been causing obstruction to the extraction of timber. There are many other such obstructions in this river, as well as a large one in the Barak, the removal of which will greatly facilitate the extraction of forest produce. A regular scheme is being prepared for this. From the two firewood mahals near Imphal only the extraction of dry wood and some pine trees was allowed. Judging from the quantity sold at Imphal, it appears, that more firewood this year was extracted from the Hill villages lying on the borders of the valley than in the previous year. The price of this commodity has therefore somewhat fallen. In addition to timber and firewood extracted from State forests, 44 maunds of bees-wax were exported during the year by the lessees of the bees-wax, agar, and elephant tusk monopolies.

Forests.

6. The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber, buffaloes and ponies and to a lesser extent hides, wheat, molasses, oilseeds, mustard oil and ginseng. During the year 2,727 cattle (including buffaloes) and 601 ponies were exported, of which 1,497 and 89 respectively merely passed through the State on their way from Burma. 13 maunds and 34 seers of tea seed only were exported on account of the apparent failure of the tea seed.

Exports and Imports.

The principle imports are piece-goods, kerosine oil, salt, dried fish, hardware, cigarettes and betelnut. During the year under review, thread and yarn, corrugated iron sheets, pulses and iron were also imported in large quantities. The number of motor lorries in the State rose from 79 on 31st March 1927 to 101 on 31st March 1928.

7. All the valley roads were maintained in good order. The Burma, Mayang-Imphal, Bishenpur and Ukhrul roads were improved by raising the surfaces of their low sections. The Thoubal bridge was removed to a new site and rebuilt with three, fifty one feet spans. All the bridges on the Sugnu road between Waikhong and Sugnu, nine in all, and all the bridges on the Torbung road were rebuilt with concrete piles and steel joists. A new road through Khurukhul village was made. The protective work against the inroads of the Thoubal river, known as Khongnangpal bundh, was completed in the previous year. But during the year under report, it was found necessary to further strengthen it, for which a sum of Rs. 1,745 was spent. However a sum of Rs. 689 on account of previous years expenses on this work was refunded in this year. The total outlay on roads, bridges and bunds was about Rs. 55,000 as against about Rs. 56,000 in the previous year.

The reconstruction of permanent bridges to replace old frail structures was really original work, although classed as renewals under the head "repairs". By the completion of this large replacement of strong bridges for the old inferior type the communication along these valley routes has been improved very considerably. Amongst other original works, mention must be made of the construction of a drain called Takhelkhong with two non-return gates which, although it cost only Rs. 738, yet in consideration of the benefit it will render to the inhabitants of certain parts of Imphal by way of relieving them from almost yearly floods, must be considered as an important work of public utility. The buildings completed during the year were Thangmeibund infectious diseases hospital, sixth Rani's quarters, outhouses for the new quarters of Maharajkumari Tampha Sana and some other buildings of minor importance.

25/5/28. In the hills, necessary repairs were done to roads, bridges, and buildings. As regards original works, 6½ miles of a new bridle path between Taihung Khulel and the Lanier river in the Sadar hill area, 34 miles of a new bridle path from Thanlon the centre of the South-West Sub Division to the suspension bridge over the Irang river and beyond which will eventually join with a bridle path in the North-West Sub-Division, the extension of half a mile of the Khuga-Churachandpur cart road in the South-West Sub-Division, 12 miles of the new Tamenlong-Haflong road in the North-West Sub-Division, and 58 miles comprising three new sections of different bridle paths in the North-East Sub-Division were constructed. The Tamenlong-Kangpokpi road in the North-West area was also nearly completed.

The suspension bridge over the Chakpi river in the Sadar area was reconstructed. In the South-West area two pucca bridges on the Khuga Churachandpur cart road over the Koite and Tuibong streams were built. A suspension bridge over the Tuivai river was nearly completed. The Tuipa bridge in the North-West area and a large bridge of over 150 feet span on the new Lamier path in the North-East area were also constructed. Four other bridges in the North-East Sub-Division which were damaged by floods were reconstructed with their deckings raised above flood level. In the head-quarters of the North-West Sub-Division a pucca drain was made.

The following buildings were completed or nearly completed:—

- (1) In the Sadar area, a serai house at Charawanpham on the Heituppokpi-Burma road.
- (2) In the South-West area, the Churachandpur inspection bungalow and outhouses, 13 temporary *bashas* for subordinate staff.
- (3) In the North-West area, serai houses at Barak, Irang and Tamenlong.
- (4) In the North-East area, a new guest house at Ukhrul and permanent parows at Shongphel and Tuinem.

The Water Works were in good order throughout the year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Full details of receipts will be found in Appendix XXII.

Under the head "Demand", only the budget estimates for "Foreigners' tax", "Forests", "Law and Justice", "Jail", "Excise", "Cart and Cattle taxes", and "Miscellaneous" have been included, as it is not possible to give specific figures for the demand under these heads.

2. The gross total revenue of the State, excluding the water rate, was Rs. 7,72,072 as against Rs. 7,42,995 in the previous year. There was an increase under heads "Land Revenue", "Foreigners' tax", "Ferry Revenue", "Excise" and "Miscellaneous", and a decrease under heads "Hill Tribes", "Fisheries", "Salt Revenue", "Forests", "Law and Justice", "Jail", "Foreigners' Income tax and Trading License fees" and "Cart and Cattle taxes".

The increase under the head "Land Revenue" was due to the fact that in the previous year owing to floods the collection was very bad.

The decrease under the head "Hill tribes" was due to the fact that more remission having been given than in the previous year and the small balance outstanding at the close of the year.

The decrease under the head "Fisheries" was due to the considerable reduction in the current demand for the year.

There is a large balance, all on account of current demand, which is less than the amount remitted in the previous year, but I fear a greater proportion of it may have to be remitted or written off, as unrealisable, as the fishery lease holders in Manipur have seldom any property worth the name. Of the arrears of Rs. 700, Rs. 394 was realised and Rs. 306 remitted.

The increase under the head "Foreigners' tax" was due to increased receipts from Grazing fees levied on Foreigners' cattle.

The increase under the head "Ferry" is only Rs. 30.

The decrease under the head "Salt Revenue" is only Rs. 68.

The fall of revenue under the head "Forests" was principally due to the large reduction in the sale proceeds of tea seed which were only Rs. 266 as against Rs. 1,341 in the previous year. The small variations in other items of receipts under this head resulted in a further reduction of Rs. 481. The net decrease under this head was Rs. 1,556.

The details are as follows:—

	Rs.
Manipur State's share of collection realised by the Cachar authorities	95,871
Royalty collected by the Toll Stations in the valley	3,826
Royalty on the monopoly of bees-wax, ivory, deer horns and agar	400
Amount received from Heingang and Langol forests	515
Grass Mahals	3,330
Sale proceeds of tea seed	266
Miscellaneous	54
Total Rs.	43,262

Under the head "Law and Justice" there was a considerable reduction in the receipts from fines which amounted to Rs. 2,095 as against Rs. 7,776 in the previous year. Court fees produced Rs. 8,453 as against Rs. 8,566 in the previous year. With the increase of litigation generally it is to be expected that judicial receipts will swell but the contrary is the case at present.

The reduction in Jail receipts was only Rs. 61.

Under the head "Excise" there was a net increase of only Rs. 198. The license fees on opium and ganja produced Rs. 5,146 and Rs. 132 respectively, as against Rs. 4,880 and Rs. 200 in the previous year.

There was a large reduction in the receipts under the head "Foreigners' Income tax and Trading License fees". Due to the prohibition of rice export in the previous year, the income tax assessment on the bazar merchants was much reduced. The current demand for Income tax was Rs 4,588 as against Rs. 7,951 in the previous year. In accordance with the decisions in two appeal cases, which were pending from the previous year, the arrear demand was reduced by Rs. 728. This sum has been shown as remissions. The demand for Trading License fees was practically the same being Rs. 2,925 as against Rs. 2,855 in the previous year. Of the total demand of Rs. 17,063, Rs. 5,071 on account of Income tax and Rs. 2,495 on account of Trading License fees were collected and Rs. 6,224 and Rs. 2,545 respectively remained outstanding at the close of the year.

The considerable reduction under the head "Cart and Cattle taxes" was mainly due to the reduction in receipts from Cattle tax. Due to the prevalence of Anthrax in Burma there was a great reduction in the number of cattle from that province passing through the State. Due to the prevalence of Surra in Manipur export of ponies was closed for a longer period during the year than in the previous year. Consequently Cattle tax produced Rs. 11,654 as against Rs. 20,488 in the previous year. The previous year's receipts from this source were unexpectedly very large. The receipts during the year under review were also greatly in excess of ordinary revenue from this source and should therefore be considered as satisfactory. Cart tax produced Rs. 14,199 as against Rs. 14,678 in the previous year.

The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" was mainly due to the amount received as sale proceeds of Rajbari and Rose cottage in Shillong. There were also noticeable increases in the items of "Land Revenue fines" and "Receipts from State Engineer on account of work done for and stock and stores sold to private persons".

The following table shows the details under this head :—

	Rs.
House rent and Furniture rent collected by the State Engineer	1,534
Supervision charges on private works	1,077
Land Revenue Fines	7,118
Partition and Survey fees	651
Education fees	850
Registration fees	2,572
Interest on promissory notes	2,800
Hide monopoly	402
Copper mine	1,000
Sale proceeds of Rajbari and Rose Cottage in Shillong	15,110
Receipts from the State Engineer on account of work done for and stock and stores sold to private persons	13,875
Refund of house building and miscellaneous advances	2,280
Recovery of agricultural advances	850
Other miscellaneous items	3,875

All arrears from previous years have been realised or remitted except those under heads "Land Revenue" and "Foreigners Income tax and trading License fees".

The increased receipts on account of "Water rate" were due to collection of somewhat more arrears than in the previous year. Out of a current demand of about Rs. 17,700 on account of the rate payable by the Civil population in Imphal only, Rs. 5,495 was realised. This unsatisfactory position, which has been going on for years, can only be attributed to the unwillingness of the people to pay.

The following are the details under this head :—

			Rs.
Collection for Cantonment installation	...	...	844
Receipts on account of current demand	...	...	5,495
Receipts on account of arrear demand	...	...	4,523
Interest on the sum of Rs. 60,000 invested in Government loan			3,200
Amount collected on account of fees and fines	...	...	1,875
Total Rs.			15,937

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,85,318 as against Rs. 7,65,850 in the previous year.

4. At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 2,13,979. This was on account of Flood Loan, incurred after the 1916 floods.

5. The State has Rs. 1,00,000 invested in ten year six per cent bonds and Rs. 1,40,000 in the five per cent loan 1945-55. Of these investments, Rs. 60,000 was from the Water Works balance. The closing balance of the year, excluding the invested amounts, was Rs. 4,16,722, of which Rs. 3,79,875 (including Rs. 1,15,754 for the hills) stood to the account of ordinary revenue, and Rs. 36,847 to the account of the Water rate.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

There are four hospitals in Imphal, the Civil Hospital, the Military Police Hospital, the Jail Hospital, and the Palace Hospital. There are also three hospitals at the three Hill Subdivisional head quarters. Including these hospitals (but excluding the Leper Asylum) there were twelve dispensaries as against eleven in the previous year. There was really no increase, as previously the Jail Hospital was considered as a part of the Police Hospital. This has now

Medical.

been shown as a separate hospital. The Civil Hospital is in charge of a Government doctor. All the other hospitals are in charge of State doctors. The other dispensaries are in charge of trained or experienced compounders. The Civil Hospital at Imphal occupies the place of a general hospital for the valley and the hills. It is very popular. It is also very satisfactory to note that a large number of hillmen every year come here for medical relief out of their own accord. The variety and amount of work done here compare very favourably with the work performed by most of the other dispensaries in Assam. During the year under report, a State doctor was sent to the Tropical School of Medicine at Calcutta, to be trained in Laboratory technique. He can now be seen doing very useful work in the small laboratory attached to this hospital.

There were marked increases in the number of patients treated in almost all the valley dispensaries. The total number of patients treated in all the valley dispensaries (excluding Jiribam) was 45,662 as against 39,167 in the previous year. The number in the Jiribam dispensary was 3,083 as against 3,605 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in all the hill dispensaries was 23,419 as against 22,375 in the previous year.

In the Imphal Civil Hospital 98 major and 528 minor operations were performed as against 119 major and 476 minor in the previous year. The total number of minor operations performed in all the other dispensaries was 426. Two major operations were also performed in the Churachandpur hospital.

2. Except in the Town fund area no special sanitary work was carried out in the valley. Leprosy, Yaws and Goitre are prevalent among hillmen.

Sanitation.

3. 449 out-door and 34 in-door patients as against 56 and 33 in the previous year were treated in the Leper Asylum in the valley. These were mostly old cases. The Civil Surgeon hopes that when the effects of treatment will be more widely known, early cases will no doubt come more readily. But for want of sufficient accommodation in the Asylum, even at present all cases coming from distant villages cannot always be admitted. The only solution of this difficulty is the establishment of a leper colony as soon as possible. In the Leper Asylum for hillmen at Kangpokpi about 60 patients were treated as against about the same number in the previous year.

Treatment for Leprosy.

4. 19,200 primary vaccinations and 21,647 revaccinations were carried out, of which 16,768 and 17,549 respectively were successful.

Vaccination.

5. In the beginning of the year 31 cases of Cholera occurred in Jiribam of which 23 ended in deaths. In the valley Small-pox was prevalent from the middle of September and continued to prevail after the close of the year. The number of

Epidemics.

ses, as reported, was 484 and the number of deaths 89. In the hills prevailed in a mild form.

6. 39 cases of Kala-azar—all imported—were treated during the year as against 26 in the previous year. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the P. W. D. dispensary at Kangpokpi examines as far as possible all persons coming into the State from areas where Kala-azar is endemic.

7. During the year, 41 indigent persons, as against the same number in the previous year, were sent to King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute, Shillong, for treatment. The cost to the State was Rs.1,796.

8. During the year the new operation theatre built with the generous contribution of Raghunath Rai Agarwalla was brought into use. The newly built Infectious Diseases ward, which is situated at a distance from the main hospital building, was also brought into use.

9. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja made over the control of the medical department to Bhuban Singh, Darbar Member. Major C. McIver, I. M. S., held charge as Civil Surgeon till 9th June 1927. Since that date Major G. R. Daboo, M. C., I. M. S., has been in charge.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The Johnstone School is the only High School in the State. There were 288 pupils in the school in the year under report, as against 268 in the previous year. The average attendance was 250.28 as against 237.68 in the previous year. Of the 288 boys on the rolls of the school on 31st March, 257 were Manipuris, seven Muhammadans, 18 British subjects and six belonged to Hill tribes.

Manipuri is now one of the recognised vernaculars for the Matriculation Examination. It should, therefore, be regularly taught in all the classes of this school. But for want of suitable books the pupils find it difficult to make speedy progress. Its introduction in the Schools also entails with it the question of its introduction in Arts courses for the University examination. This is also not possible without suitable Manipuri literature. To meet

this question, as well as to solve many other problems in connection with the public instruction in Manipur, the Darbar during the year under report sanctioned the formation of a standing committee on Education matters with the Education Member as chairman. This committee has since been started and has already proved its value.

2. There were three Middle English Schools in the State as against the same number in the previous year. One is the Bengali School at Imphal which follows the curriculum prescribed for Middle English Schools in Assam and the other two are the Mission Schools at Ukhrul and Kangpokpi, which are controlled by the American Baptist Mission Society. The Kangpokpi School follows a course which closely approximates to the Middle English Standard in the highest classes. The Ukhrul School teaches only up to the 5th standard. Of the 101 boys attending the Bengali School on 31st March, 47 were of the local Bengali and other British India communities residing in Imphal, 47 Manipuris and seven Manipuri Muhammadans. The average daily attendance was 84 as against 85 in the previous year. The average daily attendance in the two Mission schools was 196.95, as against 142.74 in the previous year.

In the Lady Earle Girls' School, in which girls of the Bengali community are educated, there were 26 girls on the roll on 31st March 1928, and the average attendance was 20.

3. There are three Upper Primary Schools, all situated at Imphal, to which only boys who have passed the Lower Primary Examination are admitted. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools on 31st March 1928 was 171 as against the same number in the previous year. The average attendance was 243.09 as against 258.5 in the previous year. Boys who pass the Upper Primary examination are eligible for admission to Middle English classes of the Johnstone High School. Lower Primary Education is free but not compulsory. The number of Lower Primary schools maintained by the State on 31st March 1928 was 127 as against 117 in the previous year. Of these, 45 were in the hills as against 38 in the previous year, and five in Jiribam settlement as against two in the previous year. In the South-West and North-East hill sub-divisions many schools were closed on account of poor attendance, but others were opened in villages where the people showed some desire for education. In the North-West sub-division, the Kukis continued to show their enthusiasm for education during the year, but the interest taken by the Kabuis in education is definitely on the decline. For the first time one school was opened in a Kacha Naga village in this sub-division. In the State Lower Primary schools there were 7,205 boys and 36 girls in all on March 31st 1928, with an average attendance of 5,523, as against 7,012 boys and 35 girls with an average attendance of 5,343 in the previous year. Of the 77 Lower Primary schools in the valley, nine were Madrasahs, three were Sanskrit Tols and one was a girls' School.

In addition to the above, 15 Primary schools as against 31 in the previous year were maintained by the American Baptist Mission Society. It is very satisfactory to note that under the supervision of the society the schools in the Tangkhul villages were maintained by the Tangkhuls themselves. 23 schools as against 24 in the previous year were also maintained by the N. E. I. G. Mission in the South-West hill area.

4. In the Johnstone School there were 15 masters, of whom three were Bengalis and twelve Manipuris. One master held the M. A. and three B. A. degrees. Two masters had passed the I. A. and six were matriculates. Two of the masters were Sanscrit Pandits. The number of teachers in the valley and triham schools was 198 and, in addition, there were 48 teachers in the hill areas. Two of the Primary teachers were matriculates. The qualification of the great majority is the Upper Primary examination certificate.

5. The Johnstone School building and the village school houses were in good order.

6. The principal source of revenue of the Johnstone School is a State grant. In addition to pupils' fees, it also obtains a small grant-in-aid from Government. The Bengali School gets two small grants, one from the State and one from the Town Fund. A monthly subscription is also raised by the Bengali community to supplement the income from school fees. The Ukhrul and Kangpokpi Mission schools are maintained by the American Baptist Mission Society and are assisted by State grants. The amount spent on these schools by the State during the year was Rs. 1,831. The Lady Earle Girls' School for Bengali girls is maintained by a Government grant-in-aid assisted by private subscriptions. All primary schools in the valley are maintained by the State. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education during the year was Rs. 62,848, of which Rs. 13,320 was on account of the Hill Schools and was charged direct to the head "Hill Tribes".

7. On March 31st 1928, 16 Scholars aided by State scholarships were studying outside the State. Of these, six were in the Murarichand College, Sylhet, one preparing for the B. Sc. examination and five for Intermediate examination. One Muhammadan student in the Cotton College, Gauhati was also preparing for the B. A. examination. There were five scholars (including one from the hills) at the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh. Five students were learning Sanscrit at Benares or Navadwip.

8. There is a well equipped Gymnasium at the Johnstone High School and a gymnastic instructor is employed. Boys in the Primary schools in the valley are taught Deshi Kasarat.

9. The work of inspection of Primary schools in the valley is reported to be satisfactory. In the hills, schools are under the President, Manipur State Darbar, and the Subdivisional Officers, who visit them during their tours.

Inspection.

10. Of the students sent outside the State with State scholarships, one passed the B. A., one the B. Sc. and two the Intermediate examination held just after the close of the year.

Results.

Johnstone School :— In the annual examination 225 boys were examined, of whom 192 or 85·3 per cent passed. 19 boys appeared at the last Matriculation examination of whom twelve passed in the first division and two in the second division. This school stood fifth in the statement for the Analysis of Matriculation Results for Assam in the year 1927, which is very creditable.

Bengali School :— 102 were examined, of whom 71 or 69·6 per cent passed. Eight of these passed in the Middle English examination, of whom four were placed in the first division and four in the second division.

Lady Earle Girls' School :— Three appeared in the Girls Primary examination, of whom two passed in the first division.

Upper Primary Examination :— 154 appeared and 127 or 82 per cent passed.

Lower Primary Examination :— 377 appeared and 240 or 63 per cent passed.

11. The library is a depository maintained for supplying the various schools with books and stationery. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,206, and Rs. 166 worth of articles was issued free to the schools. The expenditure on the purchase of stock was Rs. 657. The value of stock in hand on March 31st was approximately Rs. 1,488.

Library.

12. The Boy Scout movement, started some two or three years ago, made good progress during the year under report and an expedition into camp was successfully undertaken under arrangements made by Rajkumar Bodh Chandra Singh, scout leader. His Highness the Maharaja visited this camp.

Boy Scout Movement.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one Veterinary dispensary in Imphal in charge of a Veterinary Assistant aided by an Assistant. The dispensary treats free of charge any animal brought to the dispensary or shown to the Veterinary Assistants during their tours. During the year, 1,759 animals were treated in the dispensary, as against 3,595 in the previous year and 397 on tour as against 1,384 in the previous year.

Foot-and-mouth disease reported in the previous year, continued in a mild form during the first quarter of the year. There were no deaths from this disease during the year under report. 144 deaths among ponies from surra and four deaths among cattle from Anthrax, were reported. Preventive inoculation with Anthrax serum was successfully used in three outbreaks of Anthrax. No animal died after inoculation.

2. The State Printing Press was in full working order during the year and did all the State Work including the printing of the Administration Report for the year 1926-27.

3. As the result of considerable labour in connection with the proposed Hydro Electric Scheme over an extended period by Mr. Jeffery, M. I. M. E., the State Engineer, and his staff, Government sanction, after close inspection by technical experts, was accorded to the project. Over one lakh of rupees has been sanctioned by the Darbar and the scheme has already made promising headway.

4. Mr. C. G. Crawford, M. A., I. C. S., held the appointment of President of the Manipur State Darbar until 2nd June 1927 when I took over charge. During the year Maibam Samdel Singh, Major, Additional Member of the Darbar retired and Rajkumar Bhaskar Singh was appointed as an additional member. There was no other change in the personnel of the Darbar. The staffs of the various offices are reported to have worked well.

Babus Ambica Charan Ghose and Nithor Nath Banerjee continued to discharge their onerous responsibilities with commendable credit.

A. G. McCall,
President, Manipur State Darbar.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1927-28.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	PERIOD.	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
1. J. C. Higgins, Esq., C. I. E., I. C. S.	Political Agent	1st April 1927	5th March 1928.
2. C. G. Crawford, Esq., I. C. S.	Offg. Political Agent	12th March 1928	31st March 1928.
3. A. G. McCall, Esq., I. C. S.	President, Manipur State Darbar	2nd June 1927	Ditto
4. Rajkumar Dumbra Singh Senapati.	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	1st April 1927	Ditto
5. Nongmaithem Tomchaoba Singh.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
6. Saogaijam Bhuban Singh.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
7. Maibam Samden Singh, Major.	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	30th April 1927.
8. Haobam Pitambar Singh	Ditto	Ditto	31st March 1928.
9. Laisram Chura Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
10. Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh	Ditto	21st May 1927	Ditto
11. C. F. Jeffery, Esq., M. I. M. E.	State Engineer.	1st April 1927	Ditto
12. S. J. Duncan, Esq., E.A.C.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tamenglong	Ditto	Ditto
13. B. C. Gasper, Esq., E.A.C.	Do. Churachandpur	Ditto	Ditto
14. L. L. Peters, Esq., I.A.C.	Do. Ukhrul	Ditto	Ditto
15. Angom Tomchaoba Singh	President of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
16. Rajkumar Digendra Singh	Member of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
17. Thabal Sarma.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
18. Khel Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
19. Khongjom Singh.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20. Rajkumar Birachandra Singh.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
21. Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti	Officer in charge Land Revenue Office.	Ditto	Ditto
22. Babu Man Mohan Kundu	Offg. Registrar, Political Agency	6th April 1927	Ditto
23. Rajkumar Bhaskar Singh	Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, C.B.E.	1st April 1927	20th May 1927.
24. Saogaijam Sanachacha Singh, B.A.	A.D.C. to H. H. the Maharaja Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja	Ditto	Ditto
25. Lairenmayum Ibohal Singh, B. A.	A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur	21 May 1927	31st March 1928.
26. Mr. A. C. Eleazar.	Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja	Ditto	Ditto
27. Pabu Arbica Charan Ghose	Supt. State Office.	1st April 1927	Ditto
28. Pabu Nithoi Nath Banerjee	Superintendent, Hill Office	Ditto	Ditto
29. Ningthoujam Golap Singh	Subadar Major of the Manipur State Military Police.	Ditto	Ditto
30. Chandam Golap Singh	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Ditto	Ditto
31. Khondram Deba Chandra Singh	Inspector of Police.	29th July 1927	Ditto

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in the Manipur State.

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during the year under report	REMARKS
1	2	3	4

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Manipur State for the year 1927-28.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.					DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.							REMARKS.	
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	CASUALTIES.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions batteries.	Number of guns.	NUMBER OF MEN.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Infantry	233	15	2		13	233	1	272		8	24	201	Rs. 32,217	
TOTAL	233	15	2		13	233	1	272		8	24	201	32,217	

APPENDIX IV. (I)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police for the year 1927-28.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.							
Subadar-Major	1	100 0 0								
Subadars	3	50 0 0								
1st Subadar's allowance		15 0 0								
Offg. allowance of 1st Subadar as Subadar Major	...	35 0 0								
2nd Subadar's allowance	...	10 0 0								
3rd Subadar's allowance	...	5 0 0								
Jamadars	4	35 0 0								
Offg. allowance of the 1st Jamadar as Subadar		15 0 0								
Offg. allowance of an outsider as Jamadar		35 0 0								
Havildars	16	12 8 0								
Naiks	8	10 8 0								
Sepoys	2	15 0 0								
Sepoys	85	9 0 0								
Sepoys	70	8 8 0								
Sepoys	15	8 0 0								
Buglers	2	8 8 0								
Buglers	3	8 0 0								
1 Jamadar Adjutant's allowance		3 0 0								
1 Havildar Major's allowance	...	2 0 0								
1 Signalling Master's allowance	...	9 0 0								
1 Bugler Major's allowance	...	1 0 0								
2 Signalling Sepoys' allowance		0 8 0	28,117 0 0							
Band Establishment.										
Band Master	1	14 0 0								
Bandsmen	1	10 0 0								
Bandsmen	6	9 0 0								
Bandsmen	8	8 8 0								
9 Bandsmen's allowance		1 0 0	2,628 0 0							
Miscellaneous Establishment.										
Clerk	1	30 0 0								
Writer	1	10 0 0								
Apprentice	1	5 0 0								
Armourer	1	20 0 0								
Tailors	2	10 0 0								
Mali	1	7 0 0								
Sweepers	4	7 0 0								
Sweeper for Hospital	1	7 0 0								
Good conduct allowance to 50 Sepoys	...	0 8 8	1,519 0 0							
TOTAL			32,264 0 0							

APPENDIX IV. (2)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Civil Police for the year 1927-28.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number	Pay of grade.	Total cost	Punishment			Reward		Education	
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Inspector (Including Offg Inspector)	1	At Rs 50/- to 100/-	Rs. A. P 1,059-0-0	.	..		.		1	..
Sub-Inspectors	2	At Rs. 20/- to 50/-	963-0-0					2	2	.
Head constables	6	At Rs 15/- to 25/-	1,163-0-0		1			1	6	.
Writer constables	6	At Rs 12/- to 15/-	1,072-0-0		1				6	.
Constables ..	32	@ Rs 8/- to 9/-	3,368-0-0	2	1		.		24	3
Choukidars	204	@ Rs 3/8 .	8,434-0-0							
Sweeper	1	@ Rs 7/-	84-0-0					.		
Total			16 143-0-0	2	3			3	39	3

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

MANIPUR STATE	Number of Offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		REMARKS
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Civil Police, Imphal Thana	438	191	95	160	91	158	85	13	7	21	89.4	83.1	98.4	84.1	4 Persons awaiting trial

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1927-28

MANIPUR STATE.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Police, Imphal Thana	Rs. 8,666	Rs. 9,150	Rs. 1,913	Rs. 6,548	Rs. 22.07	Rs. 71.6

APPEN

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Valley.											
Ch. X I.P.C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants	114	17	131	110	115	21	20		1		11
Ch. XI I.P.C. False evidence and offences against Public Justice		1	1	5	1	1	1				1
Ch. XIV. I. P. C. Offences affecting Public health and safety &c		1	1	1	1						
Ch. XVI. I. P. C. Offences affecting the human body:—											
Murder section 302				1							
Homicide sec. 304, 304 A				1							
Other offences	2	8	10	15	9	4	3		1		
Ch. XVII. I.P.C. Offences against property:—											
Theft	2	152	154	188	145	97	85		34		47
Robbery		1	1		1	9	3		3		
Dacoity	1		1	1	1	5	3		1		2
Other offences	5	10	15	35	13	22	17		1		3
Ch. XVIII. I.P.C Offences relating to documents	1	1	2	1		1	1		1		
Ch. XX. I.P.C. Offences relating to marriage	2		2		2						
Ch. XXI I. P. C. Defamation				1							
TOTAL VALLEY.	127	191	318	359	288	160	133		42		64
Hills.											
Ch. VIII. I.P.C. Offences against Public Tranquility		3	3	4	3	14	12				
Ch. IX. I.P.C. Offences by or relating to Public servants				1							
Ch. X. I.P.C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants		17	17	37	17	32	30		4		
Ch. XI. I.P.C False evidence and offences against Public Justice	1	18	14	10	12	38	19		3		13
Ch. XIV. I. P. C. Offences affecting Public health and safety &c.		1	1		1	1					
Ch. XVI. I.P.C. Offences affecting the human body:—											
Murder sec. 302		1	1			1					
Homicide sec. 304, 304A.		1	1		1	1	1				1
Other offences	1	41	42	31	37	92	19	1	4		3
Ch. XVII. I.P.C. Offences against property:—											
Theft	1	27	28	8	27	65	19		2		15
Robbery											
Dacoity											
Other offences	1	14	15	17	14	27	10		1		2
Arms Act.				1							
TOTAL HILLS	4	118	122	109	112	271	110	1	14		34
GRAND TOTAL FOR STATE	131	309	440	468	400	431	243	1	56		98

of and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

[illegible]

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.							PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						Persons remaining at the end of the year.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the past year.	Brought to trial in 1927-28.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of court.	Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Manipur State Darbar	16	15	1	53	4	3	1	..	32	62	5	23	21	...	9	4
2. Cherap Court ...	270	232	21	116	68	161	34	22	328	423	80	106	202	15	12	8
3. Town Panchayet Court	55	66	6	...	48	51	...	17	103	122	30	58	26	6	..	2
4. Rural Panchayets ...	243	275	38	...	203	282	84	15	486	643	198	208	25	153	8	51
5. Hill Court of President, Manipur State Darbar	68	65	4	3	75	88	...	...	163	170	..	106	52	...	...	10
6. North-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	18	26	8	...	...	46	...	...	51	54	11	13	20	...	2	8
7. South-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	10	12	...	...	4	12	...	11	18	28	...	13	15	..	—	—
8. North-East Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	10	14	...	..	3	15	...	8	35	26	...	1	22	...	3	—
TOTAL.	690	756	99	172	406	659	119	73	1,241	1,526	264	530	443	174	34	83

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES															
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc. ordered.		Pending.	
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Revisional Court of H. H. the Maharaja of Manipur	23	23	14	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	6
Manipur State Darbar	56	24	11	47	25	26	7	14	19	3	2	..	..	3	2	2	1
Cherap Court	38	25	15	6	3	6	3	19	10	8	5	..	..	4	3	..	..
Hill Court of President Manipur State Darbar	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	119	72	40	58	30	34	11	33	20	11	7	..	..	9	6	8	8

APPENDIX A.

CIVIL JUSTICE:—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1927-28.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Average duration
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value.	Suits regarding landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000	Experte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Y. M. D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Manipur State Darbar	5	5	53	49	58	54	53	59	5	2	Rs. 4,615	3	20	26	35	12	1	1	1	1	7	6	25	4,786	10 10 20
Therap Court	4	7	449	450	453	457	446	455	7	2	75,707	101	214	135	353	31	10	6	6	88	34	179	154	75,507	10 10 20
Town Panchayat Court	86	23	755	779	841	802	818	755	23	47	65,764	10	754	15	361	413				31	23	171	251	62,005	10 10 20
Rural Panchayets	147	217	1,879	1,858	2,026	2,075	1,809	1,952	27	123	30,697		759	1,119	1,858					28	569	545	600	32,415	10 10 20
President's Hill Court	235	191	1,029	783	1,264	923	1,073	794	11	129	51,573	28	542	162	653	76	2	1		49	209	70	466	58,353	10 10 20
North-West Sub-D. O's Court	21	39	177	128	196	167	159	138	39	29	9,087		45	88	106	20	2			21	27	6	32	8,367	10 10 20
North-West Sub-D. O's Court	31	30	222	251	253	251	223	230	30	51	17,132		128	123	205	41	1			17	6	13	130	16,217	10 10 20
North-East Sub-D. O's Court	16	35	283	305	299	340	264	322	35	18	20,253		89	266	264	89	2			8	95	6	213	22,512	10 10 20
Total	545	547	4,847	4,552	5,392	5,009	4,845	4,698	547	401	2,74,937	142	2,481	1,929	3,836	680	18	8		744	1,029	1,001	1,924	2,81,686	10 10 20

APPENDIX XI.

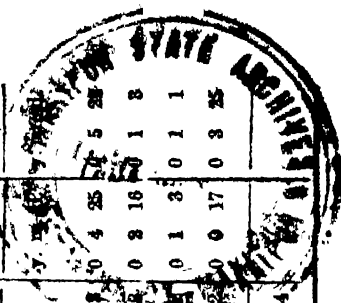
CIVIL JUSTICE—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
Manipur State Darbar ...	59	60	9,870	20	15	2,172	79	75	11,512	19	12	3,439	60	63	8,108	10	4	49
Cherap Court ...	33	43	5,789	123	153	80,942	156	195	86,731	123	164	66,481	43	31	20,250	8	11	12
Towa Panchayet Court ...	154	212	12,471	387	482	22,616	541	694	35,120	329	510	26,728	213	154	8,392	104	50	...
President's Hill Court ...	150	153	7,989	194	168	7,060	344	321	15,049	191	161	6,648	168	160	8,401	65	34	61
North-West Sub-divisional Officer's Court ...	38	32	4,033	41	47	2,050	79	79	6,083	47	43	2,919	32	36	3,164	9	12	15
South-West Sub-divisional Officer's Court ...	22	29	1,345	61	55	2,319	83	83	3,664	55	54	2,294	28	29	1,370	16	10	3
North-East Sub-divisional Officer's Court ...	14	18	1,654	45	42	1,951	59	60	3,605	41	42	2,389	18	18	1,216	6	3	4
Total ...	470	546	42,654	871	961	1,19,140	1,341	1,507	1,61,794	795	1,016	1,10,898	546	491	50,896	218	129	144

APPENDIX XII

CIVIL JUSTICE :—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits 1927-28.

TRIBUTALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		HOW DISPOSED OF.								Average duration.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decision confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision amended.	Cases remanded for retrial.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Revisional Court of H. H. the Maharaja of Manipur	86	85	120	159	139	194	124	156	35	38	13,020	13,639	114	139	3	5	..	1	6	9	1	1	3	4
Manipur State Darbar	31	23	268	268	299	291	276	271	23	20	55,816	32,926	180	190	42	84	11	20	21	9	22	15	0	3
Cherap Court	1	6	305	267	306	273	300	268	6	5	13,110	12,060	160	163	47	40	30	17	37	36	36	24	0	1
President's Hill Court	1	1	11	8	12	9	11	9	1	..	1,284	666	6	6	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	0	17
Total	72	65	704	702	776	767	711	704	65	63	83,230	59,921	460	498	92	80	44	38	65	44	50	44	34	25



APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock up in the Manipur Jail during the year 1927-28.

STATION.	Number of prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur Imphal	1	140	443	500	583	137.38	147.23	150	Rs. 13,652	22 days	1

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the year 1927-28.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED												Documents registered.	Value of documents registered	Documents of which registry has been refused	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiries at the close of the year			
		Mortgage.		Sale-deeds.		Wills		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	16	17	18	19	20	21
Manipur.	4,186	4,387	528	160	2,726	2,897	5	2	498	504	197	172	3,954	4,194	Rs 2,32,305	Rs 2,41,966	30	38	202	155

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of registration during the year. 1927-28

Description.	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Sale deeds ...	2,726	1,57,541	1,626	2,897	1,68,936	1,78
Mortgages ...	528	38,597	314	619	38,415	38
Wills ...	5	470	11	2	150	
Money bonds ...	498	75,095	385	172	8,814	11
Miscellaneous ...	197	10,602	175	504	25,651	27
Total.	3,954	2,82,805	2,511	4,194	2,41,966	2,51

APPENDIX XVI.

*Receipt and expenditure of the municipalities of the Manipur State
the year 1927-28.*

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1927	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1928
		Past	Present		Past	Present	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imphal Town Fund British Reserve.	Rs. 4,024	Rs. 15,093	Rs. 16,981	Rs. 21,005	Rs. 16,512	Rs. 15,449	Rs. 5,556

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

MANIPUR STATE	April 1927	May 1927	June 1927	July 1927	August 1927	September 1927	October 1927	November 1927	December 1927	January 1928	February 1928	March 1928	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 10 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imphal	11.40	5.01	5.72	10.37	2.94	10.82	1.82	0.95	0.00	0.14	0.11	2.17	51.07	73.64	57.55
Tamenglong	22.7	0.97	21.57	32.54	30.2	35.14	10.33	4.41		18	2.10	5.51	174.65	142.94	
Churachandpur	13.04	5.98	4.10	11.34	6.17	15.08	2.51	60		36	9.	1.36	61.46	71.42	
Ukhrul	8.55	6.01	5.36	11.57	13.67	12.92	4.86	1.96		20	60	1.16	67.76	60.79	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of Staple food grains.

Articles.	During March past year per maund.			During March present year per maund			REMARKS.
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Paddy	1	7	0	1	7	0	
Rice, 1st quality	2	6	0	2	5	0	
„ 2nd	1	15	0	1	14	0	
Matikalai	6	8	0	5	8	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1921-22.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. ESTABLISHMENT.—							
State Engineer's pay	10,740
Office establishment	4,687
Head quarter's establishment	2,768
Road establishment	2,665
Palace establishment	336
Miscellaneous establishment	336
Travelling Allowance	370
2. Valley Roads Upkeep.—							
Repairs to Roads	17,370	...	..	..	..	17,370
River bunds and paths	3,573	...	..	...	...	3,573
Valley bridges and culverts	...	11,238	..	...	...	..	11,238
3. Renewals.—							
Valley bridges to improved type	12,744	...	...	...	..	12,744
Culverts	2,713	...	...	...	...	2,713
Metalling Pucca Roads	2,006	...	...	...	...	2,006
Roads and improvement of Bazar	3,864	...	...	...	...	3,864
4. State Offices Upkeep.—							
State Office and Hill Office and out houses	296	...	...	...	...	296
Land Revenue Office and connected buildings	254	...	...	...	...	254
P. W. D. Office and connected buildings	194	..	..	...	..	194
P. W. D. Workshop and Store sheds	162	...	...	...	...	162
Jail buildings and staff quarters	503	...	...	...	...	503
Cherap and Panchayet Courts	...	206	...	..	...	...	206
Press Building and out houses	...	78	...	..	...	...	78
Valley Panchayet Courts	403	...	..	...	...	403
Valley Rest houses	554	...	...	...	...	554
Land Revenue Camps	800	...	..	...	...	800
5. State Police Buildings.—							
Imphal Thana and out houses	...	207	...	..	...	..	207
Military Police quarters	650	...	..	...	...	650
Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarter	97	..	..	...	...	97
Sengmai, Tairelpokpi, Mao and Pallel Thanas	52	...	...	...	...	52
6. Residences.—							
President's Bungalow and out houses ...	—	425	—	—	—	—	425
State Engineer's Bungalow and out houses ...	—	305	—	—	—	—	305
Companion's Bungalow ...	—	121	—	—	—	—	121
Medical Officer's Bungalow ...	—	330	—	..	—	..	330
Carried over ...	—	52,145	—	—	—	—	81,047

APPENDIX XIX.—Continued.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1927-28.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward ...		59,145	—	—	—	—	81,047
Dak Bungalow and out houses	—	256	—	—	—	—	256
School Master's Bungalow	—	286	—	—	—	—	286
Old Medical Officer's Bungalow (Indian rest house) ...	—	122	—	—	—	—	122
Serai ghur ...	—	25	—	—	—	—	25
Babupara houses ...	—	1,437	—	—	—	—	1,437
Hospital and Dispensaries.—							
Imphal Civil Hospital ...	—	564	—	—	—	—	564
Hospital Residential quarters	—	198	—	—	—	—	198
Kakching, Bishenpur and Moirang Dispensaries ...	—	165	—	—	—	—	165
Veterinary Hospital and quarters ...	—	194	—	—	—	—	194
Leper Asylum ...	—	133	—	—	—	—	133
Educational Buildings.—							
Johnstone School ...	—	241	—	—	—	—	241
Educational Office ...	—	43	—	—	—	—	43
Valley Schools (Upkeep) ...	—	1,594	—	—	—	—	1,594
Do (Renewals) ...	—	572	—	—	—	—	572
Palace and connected Buildings.—							
Palace main blocks ...	—	2,904	—	—	—	—	2,904
Mandob ...	—	155	—	—	—	—	155
Jagamohon and out houses ...	—	80	—	—	—	—	80
Sri Govindaji's Temple ...	—	503	—	—	—	—	503
Langthabal Bungalow ...	—	187	—	—	—	—	187
Shillong houses ...	—	5,245	—	—	—	—	5,245
Palace Lighting ...	—	3,072	—	—	—	—	3,072
Palace Garden and Pologround	—	2,023	—	—	—	—	2,023
Miscellaneous.—							
Stationery and Office contingencies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,042
Tools, Plants, Tents, Furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crockery Renewals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,545
Repairs to Workshop equipment ...	—	541	—	—	—	—	541
British Reserve Contribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Sanitary arrangements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,560
Upkeep Jiri Road and Bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	405
Stock and Stores ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,329
Private Works ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	789
Original Works.—							
Buildings for His Highness at Dimapur ...	504	—	—	—	—	—	504
Kitchen to rest house for Indian Gentlemen ...	388	—	—	—	—	—	388
Carried over ...	892	79,685	—	—	—	—	1,26,149

APPENDIX XIX.—*Continued.*

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1927-28.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward ...	892	79,435	—	—	—	—	1,36,149
New Nullah and Bund for drainage of Takheklong and Area South-East of Rajbari ...	738	—	—	—	—	—	738
Additional Protection work on the Khongnang bund ...	1,745	—	—	—	—	—	1,745
Thangmabund infectious diseases Hospital ...	2,048	—	—	—	—	—	2,048
Completion of store sheds for the State Engineer's Workshop ...	174	—	—	—	—	—	174
6th Bani's quarters ...	2,008	—	—	—	—	—	2,008
Maharajkumari Tamphaena's out houses (Completion) ...	1,729	—	—	—	—	—	1,729
Guttering all round the State Office and Hill Office buildings ...	341	—	—	—	—	—	341
Reconstruction of Godam ghat bridge (Jiri) ...	100	—	—	—	—	—	100
Menials quarters (Jiri) ...	505	—	—	—	—	—	505
Civil Hospital Operating Room ...	1,560	—	—	—	—	—	1,560
Constructing Land Revenue Office animal and path ...	88	—	—	—	—	—	88
12 Hydro Electric works ...	1,674	—	—	—	—	—	1,674
Total (Valley) ...	13,602	79,685	—	—	—	—	1,36,919
13 State Works in the Hills.—							
Establishment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,999
Cachar Road and others ...	6,603	2,092	—	—	—	—	8,695
Bridges ...	11,745	1,814	—	—	—	—	12,959
Rest houses ...	1,021	168	—	—	—	—	1,189
Purchase of Tools and plants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	832
Buildings in the New SubDivisions ...	5,545	3,039	—	—	—	—	8,604
Bridle paths ...	4,945	4,541	—	—	—	—	9,486
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total (Hills) ...	29,859	11,074	—	—	—	—	45,770
14. Water Works maintenance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,949
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,521	90,759	—	—	—	—	1,39,638

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

DISTRICT,	Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE				Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	PLOUGH.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes							With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Biding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manipur	1927-28	.	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	..	..	1,331	The number of carts given is the number registered for plying on the Dinapur road.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

Name of State	Country spirit.		Opium		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.	
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur.	1	..	1	Rs. 5,145	1	Rs. 132	..	..	2	Rs. 5,277

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

RECEIPTS.



NAME OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Arrear 1926-27.	Current 1927-28.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year				4,14,031	...	...	...	...
1. Land Revenue	1,92,359	4,99,493	6,91,852	4,49,940	4,17,396	32,788	2,08,370	Rs. 754 paid as Commission.
2. Hill Tribes	9	74,768	74,797	73,740	74,123	815	242	
3. Fisheries	700	78,605	79,305	69,187	72,478	306	9,812	
4. Foreigners' tax	...	10,000	10,000	9,834	9,028	—	...	
5. Ferry Revenue	...	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,305	—	...	
6. Salt Revenue	...	2,335	2,335	2,260	2,328	75	...	
7. Forests	...	35,000	35,000	44,262	45,818	—	...	
8. Law and Justice	...	15,000	15,000	10,329	16,648	—	...	
9. Jail	...	5,000	5,000	4,914	4,975	—	...	
10. Excise	...	6,000	6,000	5,278	5,080	—	...	
11. Kubo Valley compensation	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	—	...	
12 Foreigners Income tax and trading License fees	9,550	7,513	17,063	7,566	12,279	728	8,769	
13. Cart and Cattle taxes	...	35,000	35,000	25,853	35,116	—	...	
14. Miscellaneous	...	23,000	23,000	60,804	40,151	—	...	
TOTAL Rs.	2,02,618	7,99,339	10,01,957	7,72,072	7,42,995	34,712	2,27,193	
Water-rate	34,713	21,748	56,461	15,937	14,865	4,912	37,487	Rs. 1,675 fees and fines.
TOTAL Rs.	2,37,331	8,21,087	10,58,418	7,88,009	7,57,860	39,624	2,64,680	
Total Adding Opening balance	...	...	...	12,02,040	...	—	...	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year
1927-28.

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—ADMINISTRATION.				
Pay and Allowance of President	22,300	26,460	23,278	28,175
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,500	1,500	1,504	1,449
Pay of Darbar Members	14,760	14,700	14,881	14,700
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,300	1,300	364	582
Pay of Establishment	23,804	24,026	23,167	23,072
Travelling Allowance of ditto	800	1,000	820	387
Contingencies	8,200	6,200	7,634	8,573
Total	72,664	75,246	71,448	76,943
II.—LAND REVENUE.				
Pay of Officers in Charge Land Revenue Office	2,700	2,640	2,700	2,640
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,000	1,000	484	435
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector	816	783	809	786
Office Establishment	5,784	5,592	6,370	5,703
Travelling Allowance of ditto	250	250	54	59
Field Establishment	10,326	10,346	10,031	10,352
Lakpas' Establishment	12,076	12,076	12,049	12,151
Travelling Allowance of ditto	900	900	809	892
Jirignat Establishment	2,496	2,434	2,501	2,434
Contingencies	5,000	5,000	4,209	4,650
Total	41,248	41,076	40,016	40,102
III.—HILL TRIBES.				
Pay of Gazetted Establishment	23,588	29,338	24,062	23,034
Travelling Allowance of ditto	3,600	3,600	3,012	2,902
Office Establishment	19,479	19,158	18,885	18,653
Travelling Allowance of ditto	100	100	4	...
Office Contingencies	4,600	5,050	4,285	3,832
Education Establishment	7,284	5,491	6,324	4,965
Ditto Contingencies	8,796	8,136	6,996	6,779
Medical Establishment	9,004	8,075	7,742	7,685
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,050	1,050	659	852
Medical Contingencies	8,950	7,500	8,255	9,612
P. W. D. works establishment	4,268	4,804	3,999	3,781
Travelling Allowance of ditto	50	50	36	...
P. W. D. works	46,845	43,640	41,771	36,610
Postal establishment	480	480	523	480
Ditto contingencies	300	300	119	13
Total	1,38,394	1,36,577	1,37,277	1,24,196
IV.—SALT.				
Contingencies	1,000	1,000	100	...
V.—FORESTS.				
Establishment	1,723	1,728	1,738	1,723
Contingencies	1,500	1,500	380	1,283
Import Duty payable to Burma Government	...	...	...	15
Total	3,223	3,228	2,068	3,026
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Establishment	16,800	16,668	16,742	16,196
Travelling Allowance of ditto	500	500	564	494
Contingencies	2,132	2,132	1,866	2,170
Total	19,432	19,300	19,172	18,866
Carried over	2,78,696	2,76,487	2,60,101	2,68,142

APPENDIX XXII.—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year
1927-28.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward —	2,76,026	2,76,427	2,60,101	2,63,142
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
Highness's Privy purse	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Maintenance of Maharaja's Family and Temple	40,656	41,558	40,656	41,425
Allowance to the detenu at Brindaban	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
of Maharani's Companion	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Highness's personal Contingencies	13,500	13,500	16,468	13,496
Feasts and Ceremonies including Sradhis	19,000	19,000	17,341	14,153
Miscellaneous Contingencies	2,440	2,440	2,765	2,327
Educational expenses of H. H.'s sons	16,000	16,000	18,241	15,030
Total	1,55,196	1,56,096	1,54,071	1,50,031
VIII.—STATE WORKS.				
State Works	1,25,218	1,21,016	1,37,245	1,36,143
Electric works	...	...	1,674	...
Total	1,25,218	1,21,016	1,38,919	1,36,143
IX.—MILITARY POLICE.				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	31,656	31,296	32,264	31,332
Contingencies	12,000	8,000	12,674	7,805
Total	43,656	39,296	44,938	39,137
X.—CIVIL POLICE.				
Pay of Establishment	18,162	16,494	16,230	15,339
Travelling Allowance	600	600	982	409
Contingencies	2,850	2,850	2,388	2,834
TOTAL	21,612	19,944	19,600	18,582
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment	3,816	3,792	3,652	3,647
Clothing, Food and Miscellaneous	10,900	10,900	10,000	9,790
Manufacture	3,840	3,840	2,014	1,144
Expenses of Manipuri Prisoners transferred to Andamans and Sylhet Jail	1,000	1,000	1,040	901
Total	19,556	19,532	16,706	15,391
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowance to Medical Officer	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Travelling Allowance	1,050	1,510	838	474
Pay of Medical Establishment	11,060	9,377	9,520	8,498
Vaccination Establishment	1,515	1,515	1,454	1,539
Medicine, Diet and Contingencies	11,270	10,980	12,244	13,818
Asylum	2,000	2,000	2,339	1,314
For Asylum	1,000	1,000	1,135	1,403
Pay of Kala-azar Establishment	300	1,404	300	1,087
Kala-azar Contingencies	...	265	...	137
TOTAL	32,395	32,351	32,020	32,470
Carried over —	6,73,659	6,64,562	6,66,355	6,54,896

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

EXPENDITURE.—*Concluded*

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward.	6,73,659	6,64,562	6,66,855	6,54,89
XIII.—EDUCATION.				
Pay of Establishment	29,580	29,304	32,250	28,1
Capitation Grant	4,500	4,500	1,144	4 5
Contribution to Johnstone School and Bengali School	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,80
Scholarships	7,385	8,388	6,674	5,5
Books and Stationery and Printing Expenses	660	660	123	12
Furniture	800	8 0	726	50
Miscellaneous	820	820	811	77
TOTAL	51,545	52,272	49,528	47,9
XIV.—EXPEDITION AND TOURS.				
Expedition and Tours	1,000	1,000	49	2
XV.—TRIBUTE.				
Tribute.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,00
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.				
Establishment	2,448	2,448	2,304	2,4
Contingencies	1,000	1,400		8
Printing Press Establishment	3,172	3,148	2,930	2,8
Ditto Contingencies	1,000	1,000	132	
Registration Establishment	1,886	1,824	1,841	1,88
Ditto Contingencies	252	252	263	3
TOTAL	9,708	10,072	7,470	8.4
XVII.—VETERINARY.				
Establishment	2,605	2,532	2,837	2,52
Travelling Allowance	400	200	236	3
Contingencies	2,000	2,000	1,663	1 30
Upkeep stallions	192		176	
Ditto Contingencies	208		117	
TOTAL	5,404	4,732	5,019	4.1
XVIII.—WATER WORKS LOAN AND FLOOD LOAN.				
Repayment of Loan.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,0
XIX.				
Gratuity and Pension.	8,000	6,000	11,503	8.4
XX.—WATER WORKS MAINTENANCE.				
Water-works Maintenance	9,089	10,914	8,949	9.3
TOTAL	7,93,405	7,84,552	7,83,873	7,67,6
New Building and Miscellaneous Advance paid during the year			4,750	42.1
Recoveries of House Building and Miscellaneous Advances (adjusted by short drawal of pay bills)			-3,305	-3.9
Total Expenditure of the year			7,85,318	7,65,8
Add closing balance			4,16,722	
GRAND TOTAL			12,02,040	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1927-28.

Dispensary.	Out-door, old and new treated.	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.						Expenditure.	Daily average attendance.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
									Rs.			
ivil Hospital	30,723	25,788	420	315	58	25	12	10	...	101-00		
olice Hospital	2,638	1,526	130	102	19	8	1	..	...	12-08	
alace Hospital	4,037	2,898	89	89	11	5	1	3	...	13-82		
ail Hospital	1,156	279	144	127	7	5	...	5	...	10-24		
ashenpur Dispensary ...	4,170	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-39	
akehing do	8,780	7,340	16	15	1	...	...	...	...	24-66	
lorirang do	4,811	3,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-14	
iribam do	4,067	3,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-11	
lomenlong do	5,680	5,324	99	57	29	10	..	3	...	18-90		
ukhrul do	6,707	5,080	80	54	9	10	2	5	...	23-37		
hurachandpur do	9,795	8,838	41	19	11	8	1	2	...	29-18		
lac do	4,396	3,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-01	
oper Asylum do	2,121	449	34	1	6	2	8	22	...	27-39		
TOTAL	89,084	71,594	1,053	759	151	73	20	50	43,638	308-29		

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Manipur State for the year 1927-28.

	Population	Births		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population			
		Past year	Present year			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths	
										Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to Schools in the Manipur State for the year 1927-28.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLL ON 31ST MARCH.				DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year		Present year		Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		VALLEY SCHOOLS.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	1	High School —	268	—	288	—	237-68	250-28	10,720	—	—	The State contribute Rs. 7,080 towards this expenditure
1	1	Middle English —	95	—	101	—	85	84	—	2,925	—	Ditto Rs. 720
1	1	Middle Vernacular —	—	16	—	26	16-74	20	—	417	—	
3	3	Upper Primary —	171	—	171	—	258-5	243-09	—	—	32,250	Including expenses of inspection
79	62	Lower Primary —	6,087	33	6,284	84	4,539-49	4,735-00	—	—	—	
		HILL SCHOOLS.										
1	1	Ukhrul Mission School —	69	15	90	12	57-27	63-10	—	1,363	—	Amount contributed by the State.
1	1	Kangpokpi Mission School —	87	41	100	45	85-47	133-25	—	468	—	Ditto
34	45	Lower Primary (State Schools) —	925	2	921	2	803-51	788-77	—	—	10,829	
31	24	Lower Primary (A. B. Mission Schools) —	883	101	331	119	—	—	—	—	—	15 Maintained by A. Mission & 9 by village
24	23	Lower Primary (N. E. I. G. Mission Schools.) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maintained by N. E. I. G. Mission

